

SHIVA
OR
THE FUTURE OF INDIA

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

*For the contents of this Series see the end
of this Book*

SHIVA
OR
THE FUTURE OF INDIA

BY
R. J. MINNEY

AUTHOR OF
The Road to Delhi, etc

LONDON
KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRUBNER & CO. LTD.
NEW YORK E. P. DUTTON & Co
1929

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

*For the contents of this Series see the end
of this Book*

S H I V A
' OR
THE FUTURE OF INDIA

The British Lion

Within the next hundred years India can be the greatest and most prosperous country in the world. She has three times the population of the United States, untold mineral wealth, tremendous agricultural possibilities, and cotton, tea, jute, sugar, petroleum, coal and steel—all can be made predominant in world-markets.

Her future is charged with greater hope than China's. China too is possessed of superabundant man-power. China too has untold wealth beneath her soil, But China is torn to-day

by strife just as India was once and would have been to-day had a powerful western nation not insisted on assuming the direction of her affairs and persisted in carrying on this direction despite repeated pleas from the more vocal of the Indian peoples that this interference should cease

Britain can secure India this future But Britain is too hesitant. If Britain is intent on interfering she should interfere whole-heartedly and effectively So far only half measures have been taken. The British lion is but an exhibit in the Indian zoo snarling terrifyingly from behind the bars that the ridiculous Proclamation of Queen Victoria erected in 1858¹ For seventy years the lion has growled harmlessly in its cage and now in the local

¹ The proclamation to the Princes and peoples of India was made on Nov 1 1858 when, following the Indian Mutiny the government of the

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

parliaments and in the vernacular press the more daring of the natives are clamouring for cage and exhibit to be shipped back to Britain

If this course is taken India will soon be a second China, unless another powerful civilized nation is prepared to, and allowed to, intervene

The Three Hundred Millions

Should then the lion be let out of its cage to roam as it will and accomplish what it please? Or will its effect as an exhibit achieve within the next hundred years more than has been

country was transferred from the East India Company to the Crown. It enjoined that "all those who may be in authority under us abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of our subjects on pain of our highest displeasure. And we will that generally, in framing and administering the law, due regard be paid to the ancient rights, usages and customs of India".

achieved within the past seventy?

One thing is certain left to herself India can accomplish nothing The three hundred million peoples have neither the wish nor the will to attain predominance or prosperity They are content to jog on along life's easiest path sleeping copulating praying over indulging recklessly in each of these necessary functions and though they know it not burdening the nation with the price of their folly

As a result instead of being a rich country India is exceedingly poor She is in fact one of the poorest countries in the world. There isn't enough money for public services for education for State aid on an adequate scale to any of the essential industries that with greater initiative and enterprise should be yielding an abundant return. Such prosperity as there is

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

is restricted to the peoples from the West, never too timid to pioneer in any field of commercial endeavour; to the limited gentry who have inherited the hoarded jewels and gold mohurs that no native will entrust to a bank, and to the priests who grow pot-bellied at the expense of the populace

Caste, religion, and sex are the most formidable barriers in the obstacle-race to Indian prosperity, and all three are intricately and inexorably intertwined. Religion demands a lifetime of self-denial and sacrifice as a prelude to a cycle of reincarnated lifetimes of more self-denial and sacrifice, with ultimate salvation for an agonized soul in some forest solitude wherein the beasts shall prowl unheeding and the midges dance without a wish for molestation

Parasites of Paradise

Religion creates caste which subdivides humanity more meticulously than the most self-opinionated and pestilentially snobbish autocrat's wife in an English cathedral town. No member of one caste may work in the same field or factory with another. No member of some castes may work at all. Can you wonder that industry and enterprise have come to be regarded as a social—and religious—stigma and that the tendency through centuries has been for the road to Paradise to be littered with recumbent parasites?

And caste and religion have conspired to sanction and sanctify sexual indulgence. It begins early when children attain puberty and their

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

'teens, and it goes on ardently, weakeningly, and impotently to an exhausted and early grave It saps the vitality It leaves the Indian indifferent to prosperity It takes him dizzily back to religion for solace And so it goes on—in a circle through life, in a re-incarnated circle through after-life, while the British lion sits sublimely behind bars watching a sensitive India turn its futile cartwheels in a sanctimonious circus

Three-fourths of India is engaged in doing that, for that is the extent of the Hindu population The Moham-medans, who number seventy million, are unfettered by caste, but they have their own religious handicap At intervals all through the day they indulge in prayer Sex, not quite so early yet almost as inevitably, casts a roseate glow along their circumscribed

SHIVA

horizon sapping their energy as it does the Hindus.

The Jews the Christians the Parsis and the others are negligible in number

While India Slumbered

The reform of the Hindus is the task that must be undertaken by all who desire the attainment by India of the goal that is indicated in the very first sentence set down in this dissertation

I have no patience with those who argue as many do argue that India left alone can work out her own destiny that India was great in the past and can recapture the lost glories of her golden age by her own contriving She can't. That's sheer bunkum

India's splendour shone across the world when Europe was over-run by

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

savage tribes who could neither write nor read India, at that time, had culture of a very high order, a literature that goes back thousands of years reminds us constantly of this now But that culture was by no means general It was restricted to the few In the interval Europe has moved briskly along two thousand years Europe has evolved a culture that is far greater than anything India knew. In science, in invention, in exploration, in sanitation, in medicine, in the general diffusion of knowledge the western world has moved on, while India has stood still or slept

The West has outstripped the East, and unless the East is prepared to avail itself of these advantages, the West must inevitably be predominant.

Japan has learnt this lesson already ; everything is being westernized there.

SHIVA

Turkey a Mohammedan country is learning the lesson now even religion is being subjected to reforming influences in Angora and Stamboul by Kemal Pasha. Afghanistan a little Moslem state on India's border is also showing signs of an awakening its Amir made an educational tour of western countries and has taken many lessons back for the instruction of his people.

The Drage Way

India alone despite a long and close contact with Britain who has been responsible in an increasing degree for three hundred years for the governance of the Indian peoples shows no noticeable sign of westernization. True there are railways and motor-cars and English is taught in the schools

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

but there are 750,000 villages teeming with unlettered masses of humanity, primitive, helpless, and little better than the animals, groping vaguely for death so that a worthier fate might be attained with the reincarnation. Ninety per cent of the peoples of India live in these villages, and of the ten per cent in towns an insignificant fraction has succumbed to western influences.

Drastic action for reform will have to be undertaken. Religion will have to be purged of its impurities. Caste distinctions will have to be jettisoned. Enlightenment must displace ignorance in the villages. The entire standard of living must be raised. Material ambitions must be infused into the peoples, for the desire to be better than one's neighbour, Mayfair's sneer though it be at suburbia, is responsible

SHIVA

for more industry and progress than is generally conceded. America constructed an elaborate and highly lucrative system of hire-purchase on this basis. When Mr Drage reaches the Indian village with his plain van then and not before will India have gained her material destiny

Sexual Overtures

Indisputable though I find much that has been written in recent books of India's sexual demerits I am not one whit disposed to assume the nose-raised attitude of contempt these writers trail with their pens across their pages.

India has even greater sexual shortcomings than were noted by the author of *Mother India*. I have myself with the aid and guidance of the

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

local police, in a tour of discovery through some of the cities of India, found more iniquitous indulgence than is set forth in the most purple passages of Miss Katherine Mayo's book. In addition to an early initiation into the ecstasies of sex and an eager and over-frequent indulgence at home, the Indian puts in a lot of sexual overtime in the perfumed brothels that raise their curtained windows against the skyline of the native quarter of every town in India. In Calcutta there are over eighty thousand prostitutes, all plying a prosperous trade without the need for pacing the pavements in quest of custom. They have their regular clients, each according to her caste. I found Members of Council there, men who had raised and were still raising large families from their wives. I found Babu clerks, lawyers,

SHIVA

judges—men who went on after a dinner at Government House to pass a night of scented forgetfulness in the arms of a lady love who was theirs for so long as they paid her hire. There are Moslem women here too and women for the Hindu priests whom none but a Brahmin may approach.

This is no worse than things are in the West but it serves to underline the indulgence that has already been so greatly stressed. Yet I refrain from raising my nose in contempt. We in the West partake of these pleasures more sparingly so that we may stretch them elegantly (if we can) across the allotted span of three score years and ten. In India with the autumn of life dedicated to self-denial and sacrifice, the Indian prefers to crowd these delights into his more vigorous youth. Whether the hectic memories obtrude

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

upon the autumnal devotions I am not in a position to judge, if they do they occasion, no doubt, an added and justifiable plea for forgiveness

Sanctified Desire

These crowded sex years are to be deplored not so much for individual reasons as for national. All India is suffering to-day as a result of the ceaseless stimulation of the libido. And until a check is placed upon these indulgences she must continue to suffer. The men become inactive and drowsy in their early youth, the women, worn by early and constant child-bearing, have their vitality still further drained by the incessant care of the children and the almost incessant sexual demands of their husbands. And Religion casts a glow of sanctity over all this

SHIVA

Hinduism is not alone in this halo-award to an indelicate though inevitable concomitant of matrimony. Even in our own marriage service which was drawn up centuries after Christianity's earliest endeavours to curb the primitive instincts of mankind we are told that matrimony is ordained first for the procreation of children. Secondly for a remedy against sin and to avoid fornication that such persons as have not the gift of continency might marry and keep themselves undefiled though we are counselled earlier that it is not to be enterprised nor taken in hand unadvisedly lightly or wantonly to satisfy men's carnal lusts and appetites like brute beasts that have no understanding

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

The Worshipped Symbol

The Hindu has no such reservation. The lingam, which symbolizes the male organ of reproduction and is not unlike it in appearance, is worshipped in the temples of Shiva throughout the length and breadth of India.

There are more than thirty million lingams worshipped by the peoples of India. The women cast marigolds upon this provocative sex symbol and sprinkle it with holy water in a fervent desire for fecundity. The men pay tribute to it too, for the one overwhelming urge of the Hindu is to multiply and be fruitful, a religious mandate for a like fulfilment was given, you will remember, to the children of Israel. Preventatives, civilization's cloak for indulgence, are scorned

SHIVA

Early marriages were instituted principally that the child bearing years of woman should be utilized to the full. Actually in effect the reverse is true. Sir Denzil Ibbetson in his report on the census of the Punjab compiled in 1881 notes The early marriages among Hindus decrease rather than increase the proportion of children. This suggestion is based upon injury to the mother and consequent increase of female mortality. The children shown as under one year of age in our returns are 750 457. Now there are 2 903 003 married women between the ages of twenty and forty [in the Punjab] so that we have 25 8 children born for every hundred married women between these two ages, while the corresponding figure for England is 35 87 and if we take lower ages the comparison will be still more unfavourable for the Punjab

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

“ There can be little doubt that early marriage, by forcing the girl into premature puberty, or at least into child-bearing before she is fully developed, not only reduces the number of wives who survive to become mothers, but lessens their reproductive powers. Even with universal marriage the fecundity of each married woman is so small and the mortality so high that the population of the Punjab scarcely increases faster than that of England ”
And in the England of 1881, 41 per cent of the women between the ages of twenty and forty were unmarried. In the Punjab, counting widows as unmarried, the percentage of unwed women was no higher than 11

Civilization's Shortcomings

The gods are on the side of civiliza-

tion—on percentages for percentages are a device of civilization. The phrase the population of the Punjab scarcely increases faster than that of England betrays Nature's manner of levelling things up. In the Punjab—in all India no native woman unless she be blind or deformed and even then a paternal dowry can effect a solution need emerge from her teens unmarried. In the West nearly half the female population are denied the church's blessing to such unions as the males care to effect with them. How many make an unvirgined journey from the cradle to the grave is beyond the scope of our census to determine.

So civilization has its shortcomings that is why I refrain from tilting my nose unduly. But in so far as civilization succeeds in conserving energy sexually and expending it, often just

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

as recklessly, to industrial advantage, every nation that has to contend in world markets for prosperity must do likewise or perish. The 41 per cent of Indian women who may hereafter remain unmarried may disagree, but they must sacrifice themselves, just as the women of the West have done, for the national good.

Dare we impose this reform upon an unwilling India? Dare we insist that the peoples improve their human stock as we are striving to induce them to improve their stock of cattle and their grade of cotton?

• *The Power of Fear*

Persuasion can achieve nothing. All the Indian gods are terrifying in mien and in mandate. It is fear of the gods' vengeance that impels the Hindu to

SHIVA

smear his face with cow s dung and to drink cow s urine with apparent relish. The priests have contrived to attain their leisured affluence by centuries of vicarious terrorism imputing evils to little painted figures of mud and clay. What then can the British lion achieve from behind its bars ?

The lion achieved a great deal before it was caged. It was the custom once for the Hindu to insist on a widow joining her husband on his death. She was expected to cast herself upon his funeral pyre and so great was the terror imposed upon her by the priests that she never failed to perform this sacrifice. Then Britain intervened. That was in 1829—twenty nine years before Queen Victoria s embarrassing Proclamation. By forbidding this practice of *suttee* Britain saved the widow s life but the priests instantly

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

consigned her to a living death No Hindu widow¹ is allowed to marry There are 26,800,000 such widows in India, with prostitution as the only profession open to the more ambitious Some of these widows, wedded in early childhood, have never known a husband

The Women of India

Through the centuries in all countries it has been the purpose of a male priesthood to subordinate the women to the passions of its sex Against this status of inferiority the women of the West have only now begun to revolt The women of India, confined by caste and *purdah*, denied education and deprived of contact with the

¹ Some of the lower castes and the outcastes do not adhere strictly to this injunction

world are unstirred by any desire to assert equality with their men. They are content to go on as Fate has decreed and along the lines that tradition has traced. Not all the pious and kindly sentimentalizing of Viceroys and their well-disposed consorts will alter their lot in any appreciable degree until penalties are allotted by legislation for a continuance of practices that are in urgent need of reform. It was thus that *suttee* was abolished. The burning of a live woman touched the hearts of a white bureaucracy the living death of millions of like women finds them still purring with satisfaction over what their predecessors achieved a hundred years before.

Fifty years ago Lady Dufferin the wife of a Viceroy established hospitals and dispensaries for the use of Indian

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

women A quarter of a century later the consort of the indomitable Curzon set up a training school for *dhairs*, so that maternity should be shorn of the agonies and dangers attendant on primitive and insanitary methods of attention But these methods were born not of ignorance so much as of custom and superstition, and they have persisted

Still a quarter of a century later the wife of another Viceroy, Lady Reading, introduced the festive delights of Baby Week to the women of India Shows were held annually in all the important centres in India Women brought their babies, and attended the magic-lantern demonstrations given in the cause of infant welfare Large sums of money were expended and we assumed that a corresponding amount of good had been achieved, but the

SHIVA

native women who had thronged to these displays as to a fun fair—no Indian will ever lose an opportunity of witnessing a *tamasha*¹—went home to have more babies in the old-fashioned manner² arguing that what was good enough for mother and grandmother should be good enough for the women of the present generation. And as they all marry in childhood mother and grandmother—and often even great grandmother—are there to enforce this traditional maxim. Moreover they are afraid to offend the gods by defying the dictate that they should be treated as unclean while in the process of child birth. So uncomplaining they submit to being consigned to the lumber room while in labour to

¹ Entertainment.

² This is described in all its horrors in *Mother India* Jonathan Cape, 1927

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

being dressed in unwashed and germ-coated rags, and to the untrained *dhar* applying every crude method of wresting the child with hands and knees from a resisting womb ¹

Nothing will be achieved by persuasion or propaganda. The same stern methods that brought about the abolition of *suttee* can alone effect a cure here too. Swift punishment should confront all who persist in employing untrained *dhars* and these primitive and perilous methods, which are taking a relentless toll of life in India.

• *Human Sacrifices*

More than propaganda and gentle sentiment were needed to put an end to human sacrifices, but that too was achieved before the Proclamation of

¹ See Note 2 on previous page

SHIVA

Queen Victoria was promulgated. These sacrifices were as common as *suttee* once. They have bespattered the records of all early travellers and like *suttee* they persisted even after penal legislation in secret and in the less accessible villages of India. Sir Walter Lawrence¹ during his early days in India was notified of a human sacrifice to Kali in a village just out of his district. A low-caste man was killed and offered up to this goddess by his landlord who had vowed to make such a sacrifice if he were successful in establishing a new hamlet on some waste ground. As recently as 1907 Sir Edgar Thurston² tells us the district magistrate of Ganjam

¹ As described in his autobiography *The India We Served* Cassell, 1928

² Quoted by Lord Ronaldshay in his book *India A Bird's Eye View* Constable, 1924

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

received a petition requesting him to sanction the performance of a human sacrifice

These are isolated cases Before Britain set its emphatic hand against this practice barren women used to kill children sacrificially and smear themselves with the blood in order to effect a cure for sterility

Then there were the *thugs*—armed bandits who cloaked their misdeeds with the saffron mantle of religion and slaughtered their victims as a thank-offering to their hideous goddess, retaining the loot as a meet reward for their religious fervour They flourished in what India looks back upon as her golden era, when life and property were the rightful prey of the highway robber But the lion, as yet uncaged, intervened Thuggism, despite its unchallengeable link with religion, was suppressed in 1837

SHIVA

Kid Gloves and Oxford Accent

During the past seventy years Britain has reformed herself in India rather than the vast mass of native humanity. She has abandoned the shirt-sleeve and knuckle-duster method of progress and prefers to tackle the toughest problems with kid gloves and an Oxford accent because an inquisitive electorate 6 000 miles from the scene of action regards gentlemanly failure as more laudable than success achieved through what might savour of bullying.

The farce that the Government of India should be answerable not to the Indian voters but to the men and women who go to the polls in England, Wales and Scotland has been enacted long enough. It is time it was ended. If the unlettered hordes of Hindustan

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

are not yet ripe for substitution as a responsive democracy then let the rulers be answerable to their own consciences, keeping in the forefront of their aims and endeavours the ultimate good of India rather than the desire to cut an elegant caper for the delight of the interfering six hundred in Westminster

The present form of government in India is the greatest humbug known to history Millions of Indians perish annually to enable us to keep up our appearances It is human sacrifice in its newest form , and the caged lion blinks at it with satisfaction

Ignorance and religion are responsible for a greater loss of life than was taken in toll by *suttee*, blood-sacrifice and thuggism , yet we permit this havoc to continue Until the peoples of India, are afforded an opportunity

SHIVA

of developing along sane and salutary lines India cannot approach the goal that lies within a hundred years of her future.

If the purchase of chocolates and cigarettes after eight o'clock in the evening by a civilized people is worthy of punishment as it still is in England then surely there are far more urgent evils in India in need of drastic remedy for the welfare of the helpless and un-understanding masses.

Religious Evils

The Hindu religion is permeated with evils and inconsistencies. It would be futile to expect any movement for reform to be inaugurated by the priests. So long as their own supremacy is not threatened they permit all manner of vagaries and absurdities. Some Hindus worship

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

the dog , to others this creature is an abomination Some Hindus will not permit the remarriage of their widows , others insist that a mock marriage should be gone through between the widow and a dog before she can be allowed to take a second husband into her bedchamber Some Hindus are imbued with the loftiest ideals , others have brothels attached to the temples for the urgent convenience of the priests and the worshippers —just as self-respecting churches in Italy and Belgium have open-air lavatories as half-screened annexes, so that the devout might relieve their feelings against the sacred walls

It took centuries to rid the Christian Church of the evils that encumbered it throughout the Middle Ages, when the revelries of the Borgia popes were more hideously sensual than the most

SHIVA

fanciful picture served in the columns of the Sunday press of the bare-limbed orgies of a corrupt Hollywood.

India has tried to reform herself. There have been several attempts at revolt. Two thousand years ago Sakya Muni led a rebellion against priestly or Brahminic tyranny ritualism and caste privileges. The Reformation he wrought was greater than that achieved within the Christian Church by Luther. His Protestants known to us now as Buddhists form the most numerous and devout worshippers of any that can be assembled under one label. For centuries they battled with Hinduism in India but were routed and had to take refuge in the mountain fastnesses and in the regions beyond the seas.

Then came the revolt of Baba Nanuk—also against the Brahmin priesthood and the caste exclusiveness

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

of Hinduism , that was in the fifteenth century of the Christian era The outcome of this revolt was the formation of the sect of Sikhs, who, like the Buddhists, abolished caste , but went further, and removed all the differences that separated Hindu from Moslem Like the Mohammedans they grew beards Numbering now about two and a half million people, they stand to-day midway between those two faiths, tainted a little by the prejudices of each All these revolts have served merely to bring out new branches from the parent tree , none struck at the roots of the old religion, none achieved its destruction

So Hinduism continues to set up its obscene representations of the more intimate functions of life in graceless postures upon its temple walls , continues to croon in the nursery rhymes

SHIVA

that would be scorned for their coarseness in every polite smoking room continues to educate its infants on the irregular sexual excesses of its gods and goddesses—excesses that are enshrined in every mythology but are mercifully spared the children of present-day civilization. A Christ is needed to purge the Indian religions of their iniquities to stride into the temples and drive off the men and women who have brought animals for sacrifice and to cast out the consecrated dancing girls who had been virginally dedicated to the temple but were defiled by the priesthood before their attainment of puberty.

The Protesting Patient

With our backs to our performing lion we declare with a brave gesture

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

that it is not our function to provide a local Christ for backward peoples. Let them evolve their own, or follow ours, so gracefully and expensively introduced to them by our missions. When they attain discretion through education (we add) they will know how most effectively to tackle their particular religious problems.

That function is ours, in my unhesitant opinion. We have both education and discretion, and are aware of the ill and the cure. But we prefer to break up our moral dispensaries merely because the patient is unwilling to palate the medicine.

I do not indict Britain for the ills India has to endure, I blame her for not effecting their cure. Of all the conquests India has suffered through its troubled history, the coming of the British has wrought most good for

the peoples We have ensured peace within the frontiers. Life is more secure in consequence the constant rise of the census totals affords abundant evidence of that. We have fought plagues and famines despite the active resentment and religious scruples of the un understanding victims. Like Christ we submitted to contumely and stoning but, undaunted, we wrought our miracles. By forcing a common language—English—upon the peoples and by affording them the means of transport by rail and road we have made unity possible for the first time in the history of the country. Never in the past was it conceivable that these scattered hordes speaking a hundred languages and a thousand dialects should come together within one parliament chamber and be mutually intelligible. It is ironic that this

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

unification, effected by Britain, should fructify in a unified demand for the removal of the benefactor

Political Time-tables

It would be puerile to interpret this as ingratitude. Indian resentment has sprung from the consciousness that Britain has not done enough—which is true, and has led to the delusion that Britain is accountable for all India's shortcomings—which is untrue and that the Indians can achieve their destiny unaided—which is merely laughable. Political goals are estimable ambitions provided they are not allowed to obstruct the path of material progress. To argue over formulas of self-government when sterner work is clamant for volunteers is a diversion of energy into unserviceable channels

The members of the Simon Commission who are amiably striving to mark out milestones in India's political future are engaged upon nothing short of an imbecile hocus-pocus that will serve neither to gratify nor to entertain. A troupe of self possessed lunatics fitted out with time-tables and note-books could not tour the country to less effective purpose. What they hear and what they deduce from this hearsay will fill many blue-books and provide many futile arguments in assemblies both in India and in Britain but not one year will they serve to subtract from that hundred that separates India from the fulness of her achievement.

The Unlettered Millions

Political advancement ! A suburban half wit might just as well climb a

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

tree in his back garden to snatch at the moon Not all the concessions we make to India will bring her any nearer a democratic form of government than that, until the masses are able to understand and to control the people they place in power Less than 8 per cent of the present population of India is literate, the 92 per cent—the 225 million who can neither read nor write even the simple hieroglyphics of their own particular dialect—are scattered through the three quarter of a million villages that dot the vast plains and lofty mountains of India What voice can these peoples have in the governance of their country until we help them to rise from the noisome morass of ignorance and poverty?

Instead of confining our sympathy and endeavour to the schools and colleges

SHIVA

of the cities which mass-produce graduates upon the principles of a Ford factory we should divert most of this money and this energy to the villages. To the city graduates neither the wealthier Indians nor the British have much in the way of employment to offer but leave them with the idle opportunity of displaying how dangerous their little knowledge can be. It is this standardized driftwood that is most disposed to invade the wheels of and so upset Britain's apple-cart. Drafted to the village schools they could be made to subserve the scheme of national progress far more advantageously than by hysterical gesticulations from street-corner soap-boxes. With criminal tolerance Britain prefers to respond to their hysteria with House of Commons resolutions and periodic tours of investigation by Lord

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

this and that, to the infinite satisfaction of the Christian conscience and the justifiable indignation of the Indian, who sees a hard-won fortune poured out, without his leave, in travelling expenses for a few English gentlemen

Every step in the education and uplift of these peoples will have to be taken entirely by the English Education is greeted with active hostility in the villages Parents who count on employing their children to economic advantage on their fields are loth to feed them without any return while they sway and mumble over books under the supervision of a local school-master

The education of girls is resented even more vigorously Parents do not think it proper, or safe, for virginal infants to come within the range of the prurient desires of male instructors—and there aren't enough women

SHIVA

teachers for the schools in towns let alone villages.

What is Britain doing to combat this? Nothing Directors of Public Instruction relieve themselves of such slack livered flubdub as We have got to bide our time and let it all come naturally when they are well aware that the pace of progress is too slow to be discernible and that to quote Mr J R. Cunningham M.A. C.I.E. Director of Public Instruction Assam

Large numbers of children who have attended schools later lapse into illiteracy ¹

The Stress of Poverty

With better education the villagers would be more receptive of scientific

¹ In his evidence before the Royal Commission on Agriculture, 1927

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

methods of agriculture, which in turn would make it an economic possibility for their children to be spared for education. The primitive plough of Indian agriculture, which has resisted two thousand years of progress and development, is largely responsible for the 'acute poverty that every village suffers. The standard of living is at a deplorable level. According to Lord Curzon's computation the average income of an Indian *ryot*, or agriculturist, is £2 a year. This average is attained by including the rich merchants, bankers and landowners of the villages in the computation. In the opinion of Henry Nevins¹ "It is next to impossible that the average income in any village could be as much as that, but let us assume it is. Still it remains

¹ *The New Spirit in India*, Harper, 1908

SHIVA

at only half what is spent per head in England every year on drink alone. It represents a standard of poverty which we can hardly conceive—a level where every fraction of a farthing counts

How can these peoples be expected to help themselves? To laugh at their superstitions their narrow prejudices their primitive beliefs and their religious handicaps would be as cruel as guffawing at the vague groping of a blind man striving to tap his way across Broadway or Piccadilly

The Shadow of Death

It is worse than that. In Britain about 5 000 persons are killed in motor accidents every year—about 15 a day. In India 85 people lose their lives every day from snake-bites and

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

the attacks of wild animals—one about every twenty minutes And this does not include deaths from illnesses, plagues, etc , caused by mosquitoes, flies and rats Eleven million Indians died of plague in the thirty years ending 1926—which works out at about 1,000 a day , but it is not quite so high now According to Dr Andrew Balfour more than 45,000,000 Indians suffer from hookworm Statistics show that 20,000 persons die in India every day from one cause or another, and that the average span of life is not three score years and ten, but less even than *half* that—about thirty years in fact

Old age is a rarity in India The oldest inhabitant in any village is seldom out of the fifties, by which age most Indians have seen *four* generations of their descendants , for, with early

SHIVA

marriage a girl generally and a boy often becomes a parent at thirteen and a grandparent while still in the twenties.

Can you conceive the intensity of the struggle to eke out an existence for rapidly multiplying generations at the low level of subsistence that has been indicated? Any wonder that the family system prevails! The hungry mouths seek gratification out of a communal pot that collectively their hands have helped to barely half fill. Any wonder that the Indian has not the vitality to resist disease or to compete as a unit of labour with workmen nourished on the beef and onions of civilization!

The Agricultural Handicap

Here you have the human factor in the economic situation in India let

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

us now examine the others Mr Sam Higginbottom, Principal of the Allahabad Agricultural Institute, in the course of his evidence before the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India in 1927, said “ The cattle of India measured by European standards are *not* economical or of first-rate quality At least 90 per cent of the cows do not produce enough milk and offspring, manure, bones and hide to pay for their food, stabling and care About 80 per cent of the oxen do not give a return in work and manure and hide and bones enough to cover their cost of food production and maintenance ” He added that ten to twenty per cent of the total agricultural yield of India is destroyed every year by wild animals This isn't damage in jungle lands or forests, but actual loss of crops “ In many parts,” he stated, “ commercial

SHIVA

orcharding is almost impossible due to the depredations of monkeys flying foxes porcupines jackals squirrels rats wild pig deer wandering cattle green parrots wild pigeon peacock and other grain-eating birds."

The Indians could grow enough sugar and have a surplus for exportation but don't because of these animal depredations—good canes being soft are easy prey to wild beasts. The sequel to this is not only the concern of the agricultural statisticians and the trade chartists but of the doctors. Sugar being a source of energy should form a considerable item in a diet that is predominantly vegetarian—as the Indian diet is. Actually the consumption of sugar *per capita* in India is only one-fifth the *per capita* consumption in the United States of America and Canada.

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

The land from which the Indians strive to win a living is under a severe and continuous strain because of the large numbers of persons who work on and must live off the same small plot. In the opinion of Mr Higginbottom at least 30 per cent of India's present agricultural population must be diverted to industry, commerce and transportation if agriculture is to be profitable in India.

“To-day less than 30 per cent of the population of the United States”, he says—as against 73 per cent in India—“is engaged upon the land, 70 per cent in other pursuits. This is possible because of the large increase in agricultural machinery, and a lot of it, widespread in use, is fundamental to prosperity in India. For the most part the crudest farm implements are still in use in India. These

give the farmer very little average. He is little better off than a man working with his bare hands. An American or British farmer would not make any better showing than the Indian farmer if he had to work bare-handed or with as little as the Indian has to do with ”

White Man's Burden—with Care

Mr F L. Brayne, M.C. ICS Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon in the Punjab in his evidence before the Agricultural Commission attacks the Indian practice of making cow-dung cakes for use as kitchen fuel for it robs the soil of the most effective manure that the Indian has at hand. Nevinston however in his book written years before the Agricultural Commission's visit to India allocated the

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

blame for this practice to the Government, who in their zeal for Forest preservation, deprived the Indians of almost all their communal lands and of access to the timber hitherto available from the nearest woods

The Indian cultivator now has to pay⁹ rent to the Forest Department for the right of grazing and the purchase of timber (his inability to do so is largely responsible for the poor condition of his soil and his cattle), and a land tax which in some instances deprives him of as much as half his profits. How far the Indians are able to⁹ meet these impositions in their present economic condition may be estimated from the figures of their low standard of subsistence given earlier

That the Government is ever ready to extend the hand of assistance at

times of distress famine and at other ill-seasons is an achievement wherefore a Kipling might well pat it approvingly on the back just above the pack labelled *White Man's Burden*—with care. But others would be disposed to enquire at such seasons why intervention and insistence have not ensured that famine and distress should be impossible.

Migrating Fortunes

That lazy gesture—our shoulders assume it automatically now after generations of practice—that gesture that is so eloquent of the if there isn't any more money we can't do any more attitude of indifference—has been too long spared correction. There is money—if not in the villages, in the towns if not with the black people

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

then with the whites The natives may be taxed up to capacity—some regard it as above capacity, but surely few would deny that the white population is mulcted in an inadequate proportion The gold mohurs won by the earliest white merchant-traders and poured out in Britain for the purchase of rotten boroughs that ensured their representation in Parliament and gave them an effective voice in the control of India from Westminster, the millions brought home by the Yules and the Inchcapes and the others, millions won from India with the assistance of Indian labour—surely these might have been spent with advantage on the betterment of the plight of the unfortunate Indian The White Man's Burden, if you pried into the pack, would be revealed as nothing more than a

SHIVA

load of gold and silver—and a vast quantity of paper currency It is brought away load upon load to Britain where what death duties claim goes to the enrichment of the British exchequer the Indian escaping the ultimate reversion of the fruit of his own soil and his own labour Had those Britons who chose to cast their nets for the riches of India sought to set their destinies abidingly upon Eastern shores they would have been less justifiably entitled to-day to the opprobrious epithet of ' parasite '

Consider the rôle of the white trader who is rarely more than a bird of passage and a bird of prey He sets up his tents—lordly mansions palaces " they call them in Calcutta—and mans them with assistants of his own colour who each in turn, rise to reap the richest rewards of the

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

harvest The black man is ignored save in the humblest avocations It would be unwise and untrue to attribute this to colour prejudice , for personal predilections have in every community to make way for financial advantages, and, since black men can be employed at a lower wage than white youths imported at considerable cost from England, the commercial houses of the Europeans would have been staffed almost entirely with Indians, were there not assured disadvantages in this procedure that more than offset the saving in actual wage The native lacks, for the most part, commercial ambition and commercial adaptability. He is wanting in that spirit of enterprise and adventure that is essential to business advancement He is indolent, indifferent—incapable of helping himself in this as in other directions,

SHIVA

and no commercial endeavour can afford to take a chance with such deficient quantities in the teeth of stern competition such as exists in all Eastern markets

Who s to Blame ?

The white man is not to be blamed for his methods on the contrary praise is due him for providing such employment as he does in the lower grades for without his enterprise there would not be even this available to the Indian Yet no observer can ignore the ultimate outcome the steady flow of wealth into the local banking accounts of the white men and its eventual transfer to and expenditure in countries beyond the confines of India. American, German and Japanese endeavour is involved in this with

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

Britain's It cannot reasonably be argued that Japanese commercial houses are doing the same thing in New York and London ; the latter enterprises cancel out with enterprises run by these countries in Japan, but where are the Indian houses of trade in America and Britain ?

The handicap in conditions has been created by the Indian's lack of ability to exploit his opportunities, but it exists and the white government that is desirous of safeguarding the future of India should see to its adjustment , for the white trader cannot—he is not engaged in commerce at the promptings of philanthropy It is by greater taxation, taxation equal to that imposed in Britain, that the Government can hope to adjust conditions

Moneylenders Prey

The Indian within his physical limitations—and they are not insuperable—is persevering and sober. He may waste on religious excesses the time that in western countries is expended in the public house and saloon but he plods on incessantly often ineffectively until overwhelmed by fate which his religious beliefs make it impossible for him to contend against and resist. When there is no profit from the land—and it is often so because of the inadequate methods employed—and when money is needed for the few clothes they wear or for medicines or the far more insistent demands of the priests at the hour of birth marriage or death they sell the family bangles or appeal to the

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

local moneylender, who, at a high rate of interest, is prepared to make an advance on the off-chance that there will be a bumper crop in some future year. When the villager dies his son takes over his land and his debt. If there is no bumper crop as the years go on and the family needs have been repeatedly clamant for marriage and other festive tolls, the moneylender resorts to the civil courts and sells up the cultivator, who is thereafter converted into a disinherited labourer, reduced to working his own land for the benefit of the moneylender in return for a low wage.

The Government has striven to rescue the Indian from the clutches of the moneylender. There are now official agricultural banks, which advance loans to the distracted cultivator at the reasonable rate of 5 per

cent. interest. But the Indian prefers the moneylender for whereas the Government interests must be paid on a fixed day the moneylender who is one of themselves, one they live with and know can be bribed or cajoled into putting off the dreaded moment of demand like a reasonable West End tailor. These official enterprises seem to them a little vague and impersonal. The mercies the Government are ready to mete out such as the cancellation of debt in famine seasons or the suspension of payment until next harvest are unappreciated. Often these merciful occasions are made the opportunity of the moneylender who steps in and advances the money so that the Indian should be free of his obligations to the Government

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

White Overbearing

In the earlier days of the British occupation of India, before it was considered advisable for white women to brave the rigours of climate, white men took unto themselves black women as concubines and sometimes as wives. This contact with the peoples, deplorable though it seems, resulted in a far greater understanding of native mentality and conditions than is possible from the detached viewpoint of the white home, where the black is only a menial and even the educated Indian is admitted on sufferance.

There is no gainsaying the fact that in so far as the commercial community is concerned the attitude of the whites to the blacks is one of complete contempt. I once heard a white woman,

SHIVA

who was as innocent of her grammar as a London charwoman refuse to step into the same hotel lift in Calcutta as an Indian who had been educated at Rugby and Oxford.

This attitude more than undoes all the good that the members of the official services who are for the most part courteous and sympathetic can ever hope to achieve for the official community numbers five or six thousand (excluding the army the lower grades of which are quite as arrogant and insolent in their dealings with the Indians) and the scattered white population in India verges on a quarter of a million. A Governor of Bombay once said "You cannot convert bounders into gentlemen by Act of Parliament." Lord Morley who was then Secretary of State for India, said in the course of a speech at Arbroath in

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

1907 "India is the only country where bad and overbearing manners are a political crime "

There have been many endeavours to curb the European's overbearing in his dealings with the Indian , but they have been largely unavailing. The white man regards it as a duty, almost as a sacred rite " We must keep up our prestige ", he asserts, puffing out his superior chest. What he fails to realize is that he is defeating that very purpose , for the white people are not to be found in the villages, where the inhabitants are simple and most likely to be impressed, but in the towns, where the majority of Indians are better educated, better read and deeper thinkers than the average English commercial assistant or tea broker or superintendent employed in a Hughli jute mill

SHIVA

who was as innocent of her grammar as a London charwoman refuse to step into the same hotel lift in Calcutta as an Indian who had been educated at Rugby and Oxford

This attitude more than undoes all the good that the members of the official services who are for the most part courteous and sympathetic, can ever hope to achieve for the official community numbers five or six thousand (excluding the army the lower grades of which are quite as arrogant and insolent in their dealings with the Indians) and the scattered white population in India verges on a quarter of a million A Governor of Bombay once said You cannot convert bounders into gentlemen by Act of Parliament Lord Morley who was then Secretary of State for India said in the course of a speech at Arbroath in

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

1907 “ India is the only country where bad and overbearing manners are a political crime ”

There have been many endeavours to curb the European's overbearing in his dealings with the Indian , but they have been largely unavailing. The white man regards it as a duty, almost as a sacred rite. “ We must keep up our prestige ”, he asserts, puffing out his superior chest. What he fails to realize is that he is defeating that very purpose , for the white people are not to be found in the villages, where the inhabitants are simple and most likely to be impressed, but in the towns, where the majority of Indians are better educated, better read and deeper thinkers than the average English commercial assistant or tea broker or superintendent employed in a Hughli jute mill

SHIVA

I have always been emphatically of the view that those who do not like associating on terms of absolute equality with the blacks have no right in their country at all. They should get out. We should never lose sight of the fact that Britain did *not* conquer India. We established commercial contact with the aid of trade treaties granted by the Indian rulers and finding the governmental conditions chaotic, we penetrated peacefully and at other times not quite peacefully (with Indian mercenaries fighting our battles), until the whole of India passed into our control. How else could a handful of white traders have subjugated three hundred million peoples?

Vanished Cities

On the balance this link with Britain has been of advantage to India—and

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

to Britain The bulk of India's trade is with Great Britain In 1924-25, despite the favourable trading opportunities with France and Belgium as a result of the fall of the franc, imports into India from Britain increased, while imports from these other countries fell'

India offers a more attractive emigrational goal than any other country in the British Empire , and a magnificent training ground, often under actual war conditions, for the British Army in sections, that can be, and are often, used elsewhere

The advantages to India I have already indicated The disadvantages to India are a lack of opportunity to help herself, since Britain insists on helping her, however inadequately (she ought to compel India to help herself), and the gradual dispersal or decay

of all that stood for Oriental art and culture

When Clive visited Murshidabad in 1759 two years after the Battle of Plassey which was Britain's revenge for the Black Hole of Calcutta he found that ancient capital of Bengal as extensive populous and rich as the city of London was at that time—with palaces immeasurably greater than the palaces of Europe. Its population then numbered hundreds of thousands to-day it is no more than a few thousands Its glory has vanished its population has dwindled Clive found in it Hindu millionaires and other men of property possessing infinitely greater property than any individual in London A native historian states that at that time from the pinnacles of the turrets of seven hundred mosques, the voices

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

of seven hundred shouters of the *azan* simultaneously rent the atmosphere of the crowded city”¹ Now of the 700 places of worship barely 70 remain and of these 70 not 7 are in proper repair

•

The New Rich

Murshidabad has crumbled and decayed, as other Indian cities have crumbled and decayed, since the coming of the British. In their stead have grown up such cities as Calcutta and Bombay and Madras, infinitely greater, wealthier^o and more imposing cities than Murshidabad ever was; for Calcutta is the second city of the British Empire, with a larger popula-

¹ Mr P C Mazumdar in his history of Murshidabad

SHIVA

tion than all imperial cities after London and Bombay is not far behind—indeed with the debt in clusion of certain places as suburbs it is a little in front. But and this is an important difference whereas the wealth of the vanished cities was entirely Indian the wealth and prosperity of the newer cities are almost entirely British or European. That in itself indicates how Britain has benefited at the expense of the Indian. There are native millionaires even now in all these cities but there are also white men with Indian millions. And the native monied men (with the almost solitary exception of the Tatas who are Parsis originally Persians and not strictly Indians) use their wealth for loans at high rates of interest, for speculative deals in land or on the stock exchange and

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

for trading in jewels with the Indian princes or the poor villagers to whom gems are the only intelligible form of banking. These native-owned millions provide no commercial opportunities, either for their own kind or for others, so that the wealthy Indians are doing less with their wealth for their countrymen or their country than the British traders, who at least provide employment for thousands in the lower grades of industrial endeavour.

The Tatas have indicated what the black men can do in the teeth of British competition, which would be intense, now for every new undertaking. But as Indian industrial development is only in its infancy there are vast unexplored fields awaiting native or other enterprise. Will the rich Indians step in with their millions? Will the Government give the lead

SHIVA

and establish wholly Indian or Indian with British guided commercial undertakings? It will provide an outlet for the idle who are now political hot heads and will better serve the country than the most extravagant vapourings in Congress and Council Chamber

Progress

Civilization is at best a matter of viewpoint. The reflective Indian must regard the calm and peace of the ancients who loved their books and their forest solitudes the hymning voices of their mendicant priests and the zither attended minstrelsy of their itinerant poets as of greater intrinsic value art and comfort than the flickered depiction of the tortured heart throbs of Greta Garbo and John

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

Gilbert in "Love" (Metro-Goldwyn Mayer), the external advantages of the internal action caused by the taking of Pink Pills for Pale People, the diligent application, with blissful expectation, of a wonder-working hair-restorer, or the attendant joys of owning an all-in-one penknife, which includes a special crooked flint for the removal of stones from a horse's hoof. Yet all these latter-day evidences of a much-vaunted civilization may be seen duly lauded in the trade columns of a civilized press.

Still, all these tradeable articles are concomitants of a higher standard of living without which few can attain the leisure for indulging the simpler cravings of the soul. Modern civilization, with its restless steamships and its speedy aeroplanes, is intolerant of seclusion and disregards national

SHIVA

barriers. It insists on competing with primitive conditions and ousting them in the battle for progress. However little India may appreciate it or desire it her ancient civilization was doomed when Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape of Good Hope and sailed uninvited into the peaceful harbour of Calicut on the western coast of Hindustan. The race will go on the battle will go on and India must shed its peace and calm be it under British guidance or Japanese to attain that destiny of prosperity that lies assuredly before her pink pills hair restorers and all. You may deplore it, but you cannot set civilization into reverse gear.

Indians want Prohibition but—

Indians blame Britain for the introduction of the drink habit into

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

India This isn't strictly true There was drink in India long before the British came, but Britain is tolerant of it to-day because of the revenue the drink traffic brings to the exchequer The drink evil exists almost entirely in the industrial centres In the country districts you may travel for thousands of miles without encountering a public-house or saloon or a stall at which intoxicants are sold Some villagers undeniably have their own plant for distilling country liquor, but there isn't that riotous indulgence among them that one perceives among Indians who cluster round the Government-licensed bars near mill and factory and in towns The Government will not abandon this form of revenue, yet if the entire population could have voted on it, India would have had Prohibition years before America.

SHIVA

In the same way the Government is tolerant of the practice of opium smoking despite the conscience-sop Act that makes it a penal offence in certain provinces. In Assam and Burma it is tolerated in a restricted form. There are red taped registers there containing the names of the officially recognized opium smokers. No new names may be added to the list—but there are already 60 000 names upon it. In the Punjab the United Provinces and the North West Frontier Province opium smoking *in assemblies* is a penal offence." There has been no legislation in the other provinces. These are less than half measures but no doubt they can be effectively used for dressing a governmental window.

Could not the Government make a more effective sacrifice of revenue for the good of India? Or has the Govern-

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

ment made any sacrifice at all? Let us examine the figures. In the year 1910-11 the quantity of opium consumed in the whole of India amounted to 12,527 maunds¹. For the year 1925-26 the figure is 7,282 maunds—a fall of over 5,000 maunds. But, at the same time, owing to the big increase in the price of opium, the revenue derived by Government from its sale jumped from Rs 1 63 crores in 1910-11 to Rs 3 41 crores in 1925-26. The revenue, you see, was more than doubled.

• *Drunk—By Proxy*

Continent though Indians are as a whole, there is one direction in which they must learn to exercise restraint,

¹ A maund is 82 284 lbs

SHIVA

apart from sex. It is in their food Starved rib revealing flat-stomached most villagers are in India but when they do eat they practise no moderation if the food is available This isn't due entirely to years of enforced hunger The Indian prefers to overeat one meal a day than to eat three in moderation as is the custom of western nations This applies to the rich as well as to the poor

The Indian is a creature of excesses. Just as he crowds his sex indulgence into a short span so with his food. He eats beyond his capacity once every twelve hours till the brown skin of his belly is taut and bowled and his senses are dulled as they would be by a narcotic, for hours afterwards. It has become a social merit to overeat and belch for belching is expressive of satiation and satiation is regarded

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

as the inevitable outcome of appreciation. It is a tribute to one's host. In fact he demands it. I was most woefully eyed once by a native host who, disregarding mere verbal expressions of gratitude, waited in vain for Nature's voicing of the truth. Perhaps that is why so few Indians indulge in drink, they attain much the same result with food.

No Short-cuts, Please

From this dissertation it will be seen that India has far more urgent problems than her political development, upon the definition of which the Sir John Simon Commission is now engaged. Sir John Simon will argue as Lord Meston, once Governor of the United Provinces, has argued that "opportunities and the power to set

SHIVA

her house in order will come with a wider political liberty" ¹ But I entirely disagree. There can be no basis for greater political expansion until the peoples are equipped mentally and financially and physically for the task. To persist in teasing out political tangles is to shirk the main and vital issue.

Mr Prithwis Chandra Ray the Indian biographer of the late C. R. Das that Bengali firebrand who was far more clamant for political rights than even Mr Gandhi admonishes Indian agitators wisely and sternly in the course of that biography ² "Poor revolutionaries" he says "what a pity they do not see that so long as we do not put our house in order and look facts in the face realize our own responsibilities

¹ *Sunday Times* July 29 1928

² Oxford University Press, 1928

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

for the development of a greater and more united civic and national consciousness, and practise to a larger extent the virtues of forbearance and self-restraint, short-cuts will be of no use and their hearts' desire for freedom will recede further and further, as does a mirage in the desert "

There is implied in the above exhortation the misplaced belief in India's ability to help herself That, as I have indicated in the preceding pages, is impossible The Indian not only is not able to, but, with notable exceptions, has no wish to reform himself • The men who are ready to protest most vehemently against the revelations of such books as *Mother India*, and possibly this one, and are apt to go purple in the face with anger every time a native of India is called a "native" instead of an "Indian",

SHIVA

have shown the least disposition to remove or correct the causes of India's present plight—the terrible domestic conditions that result in five women dying of tuberculosis for every one man religion's incessant drain upon the poverty of the villager and the futile agricultural endeavours of the *ryot* when the most scientific methods should be and can be made available

Britain's Predecessors

The Indians are well aware of their own lack of vigour and resource in this direction and flaunt it with pride as a new thong with which to scourge the back of the caged lion. They describe their plight as a slave mentality and attribute it to Britain's harsh treatment of the Indian peoples whose very souls (so they say) have

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

been crushed in the process of subjugation

Those who indulge in such idle accusations find it convenient to forget history. They turn rapidly over the pages which are crowded with the stern measures of the earlier conquerors, none of whom suffered a tithe of the defiance that Britain endures to-day, none of whom was indulgent or tolerant. Each enforced his will at the point of the sword. The alternatives were obedience or death. Local self-government, all the earlier tribal privileges and institutions were uprooted centuries before the Christian era by invaders who would not brook anything that was outside the scope of their authority, control and understanding. The Roman historian Justin records that Chandragupta, who ruled the greater part of India more than

SHIVA

three hundred years he transformed nominal liberty into slavery inasmuch as he oppressed with servitude the people whom he had rescued from foreign rule

Whose Country ?

The warrior invaders from Central Asia who brought India under their heel in the twelfth century A.D. were ferocious merciless and fanatical. Kutub-ud-din numbered his slaughters by the hundred thousand. It was the same with all the early Moslem rulers who engaged upon large-scale massacres of the Hindu idolaters.

Their rapid success was largely due to their pitiless frightfulness which made resistance terribly dangerous

¹ *The Oxford History of India* by Vincent A. Smith C.I.L., 1919

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

and could not always be evaded by humble submission ”

The caste system was thrust upon the earliest known inhabitants of India in much the same fashion by Brahmin advisers of the pre-Christ Hindu autocrats. They came as conquerors and imposed caste restrictions to make it impossible for the oppressed to revolt against the oppressor. That is why there are so many millions of “untouchables” in India¹. They are the Indian aborigines. The country is theirs by every right of priority. But they have been disinherited, and are outlaws in their own land. To-day they are turning to Christianity.

¹ Statistics show that *more than a third* of the entire Hindu population of India is comprised of “Untouchables”. They number over 60,000,000. They are not allowed the ministrations of Brahmin priests, and are forced by circumstances to take to begging or a life of crime. About 4,500,000 belong to criminal tribes.

SHIVA

as a sole means of hedging these caste disqualifications and they are hopeful that Britain will readjust the balance not so much in their favour as in the direction of equality. Britain in the worst charge sheets has never been accused of such ferocity. The conquered not only enjoy the right to revolt but are encouraged to indulge in it by our weak kneed administrators. The Queen's Proclamation has proved a hampering that we have been unable to help the oppressed in any appreciable degree for it is definitely guaranteed in that Proclamation that the existing religious laws should endure undisturbed.

Britain has not even extenuated the circumstances of her guilt by ordering her ways after the manner of the conquerors of her own country. The Norman invaders of Britain took

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

up their permanent abode among the conquered and merged with them in the course of the succeeding centuries till the two peoples were one. At all times their interests were identical. Together they built up the future of the country. In India the white population has never even endeavoured to blend with the black, save in that pitiful symbol that is a living contradiction of Kipling's extravagant lines of verse

*Oh East is East and West is West,
And never the twain shall meet*

—the half-caste pathetic evidence of the incontinence of Tommy Atkins, a despised creature, contemptuously regarded by both the pure black and the white

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

When the white wage-earners cease wage-earning, the entire income derived from their savings is expended in England. Pensions paid out to retired officials also find their way to the British tradespeople and the British exchequer. As for death duties—well, the wrangle over the fortune of Sir David Yule, who left millions won entirely in India, is too recent to need any stressing here. The Home exchequer strove to extract eight millions sterling from the estate and thus cheat Indian finances of the mere million that the Indian authorities self-denyingly levy on a fortune of such proportions.

Not only are the death duties in India not sufficiently high, but income tax and super-tax do not divert adequate proportions of the commercial fortunes won in that country to the

SHIVA

needs of the struggling masses. All this will be hotly contested by the white people but it is only honest that I should indicate it and just that it should be enforced by the Government.

In 100 Years

The India of a hundred years hence that I foresee will be a self governing India *not* within the British Empire but within a confederation or league of independent nations living trading and advancing in political and commercial harmony Whether India is itself carved out into many states each independent of the other would not affect the future The subdivision however seems likely There are already vast expanses of territory under the jurisdiction of Maharajahs—

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

independent Native States, each of which will develop alongside, and be influenced in a large degree by the progress made in that red coloured map-expanse that is indicated in schools as "British India "

I, foresee not only accord but friendship with Britain The speeding up of communications by the aerial link in transport must serve to draw East and West much closer together, and to combat much of the prejudice that at present exists against colour There will always remain that consolidating influence of the English language, which is already playing a unifying rôle among the scattered and divided peoples of India

All this, I foresee, will materialize—unless, of course, a misguided Labour Government in Britain throws up the sponge, after the fashion of America,

SHIVA

which deserted the League of Nations and declined to guide the future of Armenia. If that happens then India will have her golden age back again, with all its evils until Japan steps in and with a firm hand much more emphatic than Britain's insists on India attaining her appointed destiny

"A precious document upon
the present time"—NATION

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

Each, pott 8vo, boards, 2/6 net

THIS series of books, by some of the most distinguished English thinkers, scientists, philosophers, doctors, critics, and artists, was at once recognized as a noteworthy event. Written from various points of view, one book frequently opposing the argument of another, they provide the reader with a survey of numerous aspects of most modern thought.

"That very lively and courageous series"
—*Spectator* "A remarkable series"—*Observer* "This admirable series of provocative and brilliant essays"—*Daily Telegraph* "We have long desired to express deep admiration for this series. We must pay tribute to the high standard of thought and expression they maintain"—*Field*

Published by

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRUBNER & CO., LTD
Broadway House 68-74 Carter Lane, London, E C 4

CLASSIFIED INDEX

GENERAL

PAGE

Daedalus, or Science and the Future. J. B. S. Haldane	5
Icarus, or the Future of Science. Bertrand Russell	5
Tantalus, or the Future of Man. F. C. S. Schiller	6
The World, the Flesh, and the Devil. J. D. Bernal	4
Quo Vadimus? Glimpses of the Future. E. E. Fournier D'Albe	6
Socrates, or the Emancipation of Mankind. H. F. Carrill	16
What I Believe. Bertrand Russell	5
Sibylla, or the Revival of Prophecy. C. A. Mace	13
The Next Chapter. André Maurois	18
Kaldi, or the Future of Civilization. S. Radhakrishnan	24
Dionysus, or the Future of Leisure. C. E. M. Joad	5
The Dance of Shiva. Lili's Unity and Rhythm. Collins	1

MARRIAGE AND MORALS

Hypatia, or Woman and Knowledge. Dora Russell	7
Lysistrata, or Women's Future and Future Women. A. M. Ladovici	7
Hymen, or the Future of Marriage. Norman Haire	8
Thrasymachus, or the Future of Morals. C. E. M. Joad	7
Halcyon, or the Future of Monogamy. Vera Brittain	4
Birth Control and the State. C. F. Blacker	2
Romulus, or the Future of the Child. R. T. Lewis	24
Larva et Penates, or the Home of the Future. H. J. Burroughs	8

SCIENCE AND MEDICINE

Gallo, or the Tyranny of Science. J. W. N. Sullivan	16
Archimedes, or the Future of Physics. L. L. Whyte	20
Eos, or the Wider Aspects of Cosmogony. J. H. Jeans	23
Hermes, or the Future of Chemistry. F. W. Jones	20
Prometheus, or Biology and the Advancement of Man. H. S. Jennings	2
Galates, or the Future of Darwinism. W. Russell Inge	2
Apolloclita, or the Future of Psychological Research. E. N. Bennett	16
Nepheus, or the Limits of Psychology. M. Jaeger	4
Metanthropos, or the Future of the Body. H. C. Macle	22
Morpheus, or the Future of Sleep. D. F. Fraser Harris	8
The Conquest of Cancer. H. W. S. Wright	2
Automaton, or the Future of the Mechanical Man. H. S. H. Hild	8

INDUSTRY AND THE MACHINE

Ouruboros, or the Mechanical Extension of Mankind. G. Garrett	12
Vulcan, or the Future of Labour. Cecil Chisholm	18
Typhoeus, or the Future of Socialism. Arthur Shadwell	24
Hephaestus, or the Soul of the Machine. E. L. Fournier D'Albe	7
Artifex, or the Future of Craftsmanship. John Glegg	1
Pegasus, or Problems of Transport. J. F. C. Fuller	11
Acron, or the Future of the Flying Machine. Oliver Stewart	17
Wireless Possibilities. A. M. Low	1

WAR

Janus, or the Conquest of War. William M. Douglas	17
Cerberus, a Defence of Chemical Warfare. J. B. S. Haldane	6

FOOD AND DRINK

Luciferus, or the Food of the Future. Olga Hartley and C. F. Lloyd	11
--	----

CLASSIFIED INDEX

SOCIETY AND THE STATE

PAGE

Archon, or the Future of Government	Hamilton Fyfe	18
Cain, or the Future of Crime	George Godwin	21
Autolycus, or the Future for Miscreant Youth	R G Gordon	23
Lycurgus, or the Future of Law	E S P Haynes	10
Stentor, or the Press of To Day and To Morrow	David Ockham	17
Nuntius, or Advertising and its Future	Gilbert Russell	12
Rusticus, or the Future of the Countryside	Martin S Briggs	17
Procrustes, or the Future of English Education	M Alderton Pink	14
Alma Mater, or the Future of the Universities	Julian Hall	24
Isis, or the Future of Oxford	W J Diplock	4
Apella, or the Future of the Jews	A Quarterly Reviewer	15
Eutychus, or the Future of the Pulpit	Winifred Holtby	24
Vicisti Galliaee ? or The Church of England	E B Powley	4

GREAT BRITAIN, THE EMPIRE, AND AMERICA

Cassandra, or the Future of the British Empire	F C S Schiller	6
Caledonia, or the Future of the Scots	G Malcolm Thomson	19
Albyn, or Scotland and the Future	C M Grieve	19
Hibernia, or the Future of Ireland	Bolton C Waller	22
Columbia, or the Future of Canada	George Godwin	4
Achates, or Canada in the Empire	W Eric Harris	4
Shiva, or the Future of India	R J Minney	24
Plato's American Republic	J Douglas Woodruff	13
Midas, or the United States and the Future	C H Bretherton	11
Atlantis, or America and the Future	J F C Fuller	11

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Pomona, or the Future of English	Basil de Selincourt	14
Breaking Priscian's Head	J Y T Greig	21
Lars Porsena, or the Future of Swearing	Robert Graves	15
Delphos, or the Future of International Language	E Sylvia Pankhurst	16
Scheherazade or the Future of the English Novel	John Carruthers	19
Thamyras, or Is There a Future for Poetry?	R C Trevelyan	9
The Future of Futurism	John Rodker	14
Mrs Fisher or the Future of Humour	Robert Graves	15
Pons Asinorum, or the Future of Nonsense	George Edinger	4
Democritus, or the Future of Laughter	Gerald Gould	4

ART, ARCHITECTURE, MUSIC, DRAMA, ETC

Euterpe, or the Future of Art	Lionel R McColvin	11
Proteus, or the Future of Intelligence	Vernon Lee	9
Balbus, or the Future of Architecture	Christian Barman	15
Orpheus or the Music of the Future	W J Turner	13
Terpander, or Music and the Future	E J Dent	13
Eurydice, or the Nature of Opera	Dyneley Hussey	4
Iconoclastes, or the Future of Shakespeare	Hubert Griffith	19
Timotheus, or the Future of the Theatre	Bonamy Dobrée	9
Heraclitus, or the Future of Films	Ernest Betts	22

SPORT AND EXPLORATION

Atalanta, or the Future of Sport	G S Sandilands	20
Fortuna, or Chance and Design	Norwood Young	23
Hanno, or the Future of Exploration		22

MISCELLANEOUS

Narcissus, an Anatomy of Clothes	Gerald Heard	9
Perseus, of Dragons	H F Scott Stokes	10

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

RECENTLY PUBLISHED

Vicisti, Galliae? or Religion in England. By EDWARD B POWLEY

"One of the best in the series a book to be read thought over and discussed by all Christians —*Guardian*

Columbia or the Future of Canada. By GEORGE GODWIN author of *Cain*

"Deserves grave study" —*Evening Standard*

Achates, or the Future of Canada in the Empire. By W ERIC HARRIS

An answer to *Columbia*

Eurydice or the Nature of Opera. By DYNELEY HUSSEY author of 'Mozart'

He is to be congratulated —*Saturday Review* Shows immense skill. —*Everyman*

JUST PUBLISHED

Pons Asinorum or the Future of Nonsense By GEORGE EDINGER and E J C NEEP

A delicious book, full of its subject

Democritus or the Future of Laughter By GERALD GOULD

The well known humorous writer ranges over a wide field

The World the Flesh and the Devil By J D BERNAL

One of the most amazing prophecies in the series as startling as *Daedalus* itself

Halcyon or the Future of Monogamy By VERA BRITAIN

Scathing, witty original, and constructive

Sisyphus or the Limits of Psychology By M JAEGER

Isis or the Future of Oxford By W I DUNN

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

"An entertaining series of vivacious and stimulating studies of modern tendencies"—TIMES
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

VOLUMES READY

Daedalus, or Science and the Future
By J B S HALDANE, Reader in
Biochemistry, University of Cambridge.
Eighth impression

"A fascinating and daring little book"
—*Westminster Gazette* "The essay is brilliant,
sparkling with wit and bristling with
challenges"—*British Medical Journal*

"Predicts the most startling changes"—
Morning Post

Icarus, or the Future of Science By
BERTRAND RUSSELL, F R S *Fourth
impression*

"Utter pessimism"—*Observer* "Mr
Russell refuses to believe that the progress
of Science must be a boon to mankind"—
Morning Post "A stimulating book, that
leaves one not at all discouraged"—*Daily
Herald*

What I Believe. By BERTRAND RUSSELL,
F R S *Fourth impression*

One of the most brilliant and thought-
stimulating little books I have read—a better
book even than *Icarus*—*Nation* "Simply
and brilliantly written"—*Nature* "In
stabbing sentences he punctures the bubble of
cruelty, envy, narrowness, and ill-will which
those in authority call their morals"—*New
Leader*

Callinicus, a Defence of Chemical Warfare By J B S HALDANE. *Second impression*

"Mr Haldane's brilliant study"—*Times Leading Article* A book to be read by every intelligent adult. —*Spectator* "This brilliant little monograph —*Daily News*

Tantalus or the Future of Man. By F C S SCHILLER D.Sc. Fellow of Corpus Christi College Oxford *Second impression*

"They are all (*Daedalus Icarus and Tantalus*) brilliantly clever and they supplement or correct one another —*Dean Inge, in Morning Post* Immensely valuable and infinitely readable —*Daily News* The book of the week. —*Spectator*

Cassandra or the Future of the British Empire. By F C S SCHILLER D.Sc. *Second impression*

We commend it to the complacent of all parties —*Saturday Review* The book is small, but very very weighty brilliantly written it ought to be read by all shades of politicians and students of politics —*Yorkshire Post* "Yet another addition to that bright constellation of pamphlets"—*Spectator*

Quo Vadimus? Glimpes of the Future By E E FOURNIER DALBE D.Sc. *Second impression*

A wonderful vision of the future A book that will be talked about.—*Daily Graphic* "A remarkable contribution to a remarkable series"—*Manchester Dispatch* "Interesting and singularly plausible"—*Daily Telegraph*

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

Thrasymachus, the Future of Morals

By C E M JOAD *Third impression*

"His provocative book"—*Graphic*
"Written in a style of deliberate brilliance"
—*Times Literary Supplement* "As outspoken and unequivocal a contribution as could well be imagined Even those readers who dissent will be forced to recognize the admirable clarity with which he states his case A book that will startle"—*Daily Chronicle*

Lysistrata, or Woman's Future and Future Woman By ANTHONY M

LUDOVICI, author of "A Defence of Aristocracy", etc *Second impression.*

"A stimulating book Volumes would be needed to deal, in the fulness his work provokes, with all the problems raised"—*Sunday Times* "Pro-feminine but anti-feministic"—*Scotsman* "Full of brilliant common-sense"—*Observer*

Hypatia, or Woman and Knowledge By MRS BERTRAND RUSSELL With a frontispiece *Third impression*

An answer to *Lysistrata* "A passionate vindication of the rights of woman"—*Manchester Guardian* "Says a number of things that sensible women have been wanting publicly said for a long time"—*Daily Herald*

Hephaestus, the Soul of the Machine

By E E FOURNIER D'ALBE, D Sc

"A worthy contribution to this interesting series A delightful and thought-provoking essay"—*Birmingham Post* "There is a special pleasure in meeting with a book like *Hephaestus* The author has the merit of really understanding what he is talking about"—*Engineering* "An exceedingly clever defence of machinery"—*Architects' Journal*

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

The Conquest of Cancer By H. W. S. WRIGHT M.S. F.R.C.S. Introduction by F. G. CROOKSHANK, M.D.

"Eminently suitable for general reading. The problem is fairly and lucidly presented. One merit of Mr Wright's plan is that he tells people what, in his judgment, they can best do *here and now*"—From the *Introduction*.

Prometheus or Biology and the Advancement of Man. By H. S. JENNINGS Professor of Zoology Johns Hopkins University *Second impression*

This volume is one of the most remarkable that has yet appeared in this series. Certainly the information it contains will be new to most educated laymen. It is essentially a discussion of heredity and environment and it clearly establishes the fact that the current use of these terms has no scientific justification."—*Times Literary Supplement* An exceedingly brilliant book. —*New Leader*

Galatea or the Future of Darwinism
By W. RUSSELL BRAIN

"A brilliant exposition of the present position of the evolutionary hypothesis, he writes clearly and temperately."—*Guardian*
"Should prove invaluable. A stimulating and well written essay."—*Literary Guide*
"His destructive criticism of the materialist and mechanist philosophy, biology and physics is superb."—*G.K.'s Weekly*

Automaton or the Future of the Mechanical Man By H. STAFFORD HATFIELD

"It is impossible to do serious justice to his volume on the Chemical Robot in a brief review. It calls for a monumental work of opposition."—*Daily Herald*

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

Narcissus an Anatomy of Clothes By
GERALD HEARD. With 19 illustrations.
Second impression

"A most suggestive book"—*Nation*
"Irresistible Reading it is like a switchback journey Starting from prehistoric times we rocket down the ages"—*Daily News*
"Interesting, provocative, and entertaining"
—*Queen*

Thamyris, or Is There a Future for Poetry? By R C TREVELYAN

"Learned, sensible, and very well-written"
—*Affable Hawk*, in *New Statesman* "Very suggestive"—*J C Squire*, in *Observer*
"A very charming piece of work, I agree with all, or at any rate, almost all its conclusions"—*J St Loe Strachey*, in *Spectator*

Proteus, or the Future of Intelligence.
By VERNON LEE, author of "Satan the Waster", etc

"We should like to follow the author's suggestions as to the effect of intelligence on the future of Ethics, Aesthetics, and Manners Her book is profoundly stimulating and should be read by everyone"—*Outlook* "A concise, suggestive piece of work"—*Saturday Review*.

Timotheus, the Future of the Theatre
By BONAMY DOBRÉE, author of "Restoration Drama," etc

"A witty, mischievous little book, to be read with delight"—*Times Literary Supplement* "This is a delightfully witty book"—*Scotsman* "In a subtly satirical vein he visualizes various kinds of theatres in 200 years' time His gay little book makes delightful reading"—*Nation*

TO DAY AND TO-MORROW

The Dance of Clava, or Life's Unity and Rhythm By COLLUM.

"It has substance and thought in it. The author is very much alive and responsive to the movements of to-day"—*Spectator* "A very interesting account of the work of Sir Jagadish Bose"—*Oxford Magazine* "Has caught the spirit of the Eastern conception of world movements"—*Calcutta Statesman*

Wireless Possibilities By Professor A. M. Low With 4 diagrams

"As might be expected from an inventor who is always so fresh, he has many interesting things to say"—*Evening Standard*

The mantle of Blake has fallen upon the physicists. To them we look for visions and we find them in this book. —*New Statesman*

Persena of Dragons By H. F. SCOTT STOKES With 2 illustrations.

A diverting little book, chock full of ideas. Mr Stokes' dragon lore is both quaint and various"—*Morning Post* "Very amusingly written, and a mine of curious knowledge for which the discerning reader will find many uses"—*Glasgow Herald*

Lycurgus or the Future of Law By E. S. P. HAYNES author of Concerning Solicitors etc.

An interesting and concisely written book. —*Yorkshire Post* "He roundly declares that English criminal law is a blend of barbaric violence, medieval prejudices and modern fallacies. A humane and conscientious investigation"—*T.P.'s Weekly* "A thoughtful book—deserves careful reading. —*Law Times*

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

Euterpe, or the Future of Art. By
LIONEL R MCCOLVIN, author of "The
Theory of Book-Selection "

"Discusses briefly, but very suggestively,
the problem of the future of art in relation to
the public"—*Saturday Review* "Another
indictment of machinery as a soul-destroyer

Mr Colvin has the courage to suggest
solutions"—*Westminster Gazette* "This is
altogether a much-needed book"—*New
Leader*

Pegasus, or Problems of Transport
By Colonel J F C FULLER, author of
"The Reformation of War," etc With
8 Plates

"The foremost military prophet of the day
propounds a solution for industrial and
unemployment problems It is a bold essay

and calls for the attention of all con-
cerned with imperial problems"—*Daily
Telegraph* "Practical, timely, very inter-
esting and very important"—*J St Loe
Strachey, in Spectator*

Atlantis, or America and the Future.
By Colonel J. F C FULLER

"Candid and caustic"—*Observer* "Many
hard things have been said about America,
but few quite so bitter and caustic as these"
—*Daily Sketch* "He can conjure up possi-
bilities of a new Atlantis"—*Clarion*

**Midas, or the United States and the
Future** By C H BRETHERTON, author
of "The Real Ireland," etc

A companion volume to *Atlantis* "Full of
astute observations and acute reflections
this wise and witty pamphlet, a provocation
to the thought that is creative"—*Morning
Post* "A punch in every paragraph One
could hardly ask for more 'meat'"—*Spectator*

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

Nuntius, or Advertising and its Future.

By GILBERT RUSSELL.

Expresses the philosophy of advertising concisely and well. —*Observer* "It is doubtful if a more straightforward exposition of the part advertising plays in our public and private life has been written. —*Manchester Guardian*

Birth Control and the State a Plea and a Forecast. By C. P. BLACKER

M.C. M.A. M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P.

"A very careful summary. —*Times Literary Supplement* A temperate and scholarly survey of the arguments for and against the encouragement of the practice of birth control. —*Lancet* He writes lucidly, moderately and from wide knowledge, his book undoubtedly gives a better understanding of the subject than any other brief account we know. It also suggests a policy. —*Saturday Review*

Ouroboros or the Mechanical Extension of Mankind By GARET GARRETT

"This brilliant and provoking little book. —*Observer* "A significant and thoughtful essay calculated in parts to make our flesh creep." —*Spectator* A brilliant writer, Mr Garrett is a remarkable man. He explains something of the enormous change the machine has made in life. —*Daily Express*

Artifex, or the Future of Craftsmanship By JOHN GLOAG author of Time, Taste and Furniture

"An able and interesting summary of the history of craftsmanship in the past, a direct criticism of the present, and at the end his hopes for the future. Mr Gloag's real contribution to the future of craftsmanship is his discussion of the uses of machinery." —*Times Literary Supplement*

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

Plato's American Republic. By J
DOUGLAS WOODRUFF *Fifth impression*

"Uses the form of the Socratic dialogue with devastating success. A gently malicious wit sparkles in every page"—*Sunday Times*

"Having deliberately set himself an almost impossible task, has succeeded beyond belief"—*Saturday Review* "Quite the liveliest even of this spirited series"—*Observer*

Orpheus, or the Music of the Future. By
W J TURNER, author of "Music and Life" *Second impression*

"A book on music that we can read not merely once, but twice or thrice. Mr Turner has given us some of the finest thinking upon Beethoven that I have ever met with. *Ernest Newman* in *Sunday Times* "A brilliant essay in contemporary philosophy"—*Outlook* "The fruit of real knowledge and understanding"—*New Statesman*

Terpander, or Music and the Future By
E J DENT, author of "Mozart's Operas"

"In *Orpheus* Mr Turner made a brilliant voyage in search of first principles. Mr Dent's book is a skilful review of the development of music. It is the most succinct and stimulating essay on music I have found"—*Musical News* "Remarkably able and stimulating"—*Times Literary Supplement* "There is hardly another critic alive who could sum up contemporary tendencies so neatly"—*Spectator*

Sibylla, or the Revival of Prophecy By
C A MACE, University of St Andrew's.

"An entertaining and instructive pamphlet"—*Morning Post* "Places a nightmare before us very ably and wittily"—*Spectator* "Passages in it are excellent satire, but on the whole Mr Mace's speculations may be taken as a trustworthy guide to modern scientific thought"—*Birmingham Post*

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

Lucullus, or the Food of the Future. By
OLGA HARTLEY and MRS C. F. LEVEL,
authors of *The Gentle Art of Cookery*

This is a clever and witty little volume in an entertaining series and it makes enchanting reading. —*Times Literary Supplement* Opens with a brilliant picture of modern man, living in a vacuum-cleaned steam-heated, credit furnished suburban mansion with a wolf in the basement —the wolf of hunger This banquet of epigrams —*Spectator*

Procrustes or the Future of English Education. By M. ALDERTON PINK.

Undoubtedly he makes out a very good case —*Daily Herald* "This interesting addition to the series —*Times Educational Supplement* Intends to be challenging and succeeds in being so All fit readers will find it stimulating —*Northern Echo*

The Future of Futurism By JOHN RODKER.

Mr Rodker is up-to-the minute, and he has accomplished a considerable feat in writing on such a vague subject, 82 extremely interesting pages —*T. S. Elliot*, in *Nation* There are a good many things in this book which are of interest. —*Times Literary Supplement*

Pomona or the Future of English. By BASIL DE SELINCOURT author of *The English Secret* etc

"The future of English is discussed fully and with fascinating interest." —*Morning Post* Full of wise thoughts and happy words —*Times Literary Supplement* His later pages must stir the blood of any man who loves his country and her poetry —*A. J. C. Squire* in *Observer* "His finely-conceived essay —*Manchester Guardian*

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

Balbus, or the Future of Architecture

By CHRISTIAN BARMAN

"A really brilliant addition to this already distinguished series. The reading of *Balbus* will give much data for intelligent prophecy, and incidentally, an hour or so of excellent entertainment"—*Spectator* "Most readable and reasonable. We can recommend it warmly"—*New Statesman* "This intriguing little book"—*Connoisseur*

Apella, or the Future of the Jews By A QUARTERLY REVIEWER

"Cogent, because of brevity and a magnificent prose style, this book wins our quiet praise. It is a fine pamphlet, adding to the value of the series, and should not be missed"—*Spectator* "A notable addition to this excellent series. His arguments are a provocation to fruitful thinking"—*Morning Post*

Lars Porsena, or the Future of Swearing and Improper Language By ROBERT GRAVES *Fourth impression*

"Goes uncommonly well, and deserves to"—*Observer* "Not for squeamish readers"—*Spectator* "No more amusingly unexpected contribution has been made to this series. A deliciously ironical affair"—*Bystander* "His highly entertaining essay is as full as the current standard of printers and police will allow"—*New Statesman* "Humour and style are beyond criticism"—*Irish Statesman*

Mrs Fisher, or the Future of Humour By ROBERT GRAVES, author of 'Lars Porsena', etc. *Second Impression.*

"Altogether it is very amusing"—*Daily Mail*
"Few volumes in this celebrated series have enjoyed a more deserved success than should be achieved by *Mrs Fisher*. The wit and daring of *Lars Porsena* soon took it to a fourth impression. *Mrs Fisher* is even better"—*Daily Express*

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

Socrates or the Emancipation of Man
kind. By H. F. CARLILL.

"Devotes a specially lively section to the
herd instinct. —*Times* Clearly and with
a balance that is almost Aristotelian he
reveals what modern psychology is going to
accomplish —*New Statesman* One of the
most brilliant and important of a remarkable
series —*Westminster Gazette*

Delphos, or the Future of International
Language. By E. SYLVIA PANKHURST

"Equal to anything yet produced in this
brilliant series Miss Pankhurst states very
clearly what all thinking people must soon
come to believe that an international language
would be one of the greatest assets of civiliza-
tion —*Spectator* A most readable book,
full of enthusiasm, an important contribution
to this subject —*International Language*

Gallo or the Tyranny of Science By
J. W. N. SULLIVAN author of A
History of Mathematics

So packed with ideas that it is not possible
to give any adequate *résumé* of its contents
—*Times Literary Supplement* "His remark-
able monograph his devastating summary of
materialism this pocket *Noëva Organon*" —
Spectator Possesses a real distinction of
thought and manner It must be read." —
New Statesman

Apollonius or the Future of Psychical
Research. By E. N. BENNETT author
of Problems of Village Life etc.

A sane, temperate and suggestive survey
of a field of inquiry which is slowly but surely
pushing to the front —*Times Literary Supple-
ment* His exposition of the case for psychic
research is lucid and interesting." —*Sedgemoor*

Displays the right temper admirably con-
ceived skillfully executed" —*Liverpool Post*

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

Aeolus, or the Future of the Flying Machine By OLIVER STEWART

"Both his wit and his expertness save him from the nonsensical-fantastic. There is nothing vague or sloppy in these imaginative forecasts"—*Daily News* "He is to be congratulated. His book is small, but it is so delightfully funny that it is well worth the price, and there really are sensible ideas behind the jesting"—*Aeroplane*

Stentor, or the Press of To-day and To-Morrow By DAVID OCKHAM

"A valuable and exceedingly interesting commentary on a vital phase of modern development"—*Daily Herald* "Vigorous and well-written, eminently readable"—*Yorkshire Post* "He has said what one expects any sensible person to say about the 'trustification of the Press'"—*Spectator*

Rusticus, or the Future of the Countryside By MARTIN S BRIGGS, F R I B A

"Few of the 50 volumes, provocative and brilliant as most of them have been, capture our imagination as does this one"—*Daily Telegraph* "The historical part is as brilliant a piece of packed writing as could be desired"—*Daily Herald* "Serves a national end. The book is in essence a pamphlet, though it has the form and charm of a book"—*Spectator*

Janus, or the Conquest of War By WILLIAM MCDUGALL, M B , F R S

"Among all the booklets of this brilliant series, none, I think, is so weighty and impressive as this. It contains thrice as much matter as the other volumes, and is profoundly serious"—*Dean Inge, in Evening Standard* "A deeply interesting and fair-minded study of the causes of war and the possibilities of their prevention. Every word is sound"—*Spectator*

TO DAY AND TO-MORROW

Vulcan or the Future of Labour By
CECIL CHISHOLM.

Of absorbing interest. —*Daily Herald*
"No one perhaps has ever held the balance so nicely between technicalities and flights of fancy, as the author of this excellent book in a brilliant series. Between its covers knowledge and vision are pressed down and brimming over. —*Spectator*

Hymen or the Future of Marriage. By
NORMAN HAIRE *Third impression*

"Has something serious to say something that may be of value. Dr Haire is fortunately as lucid as he is bold. —*Saturday Review*
"An electrifying addition to the series" *Sphere*
"Not cheerful reading. Yet in spite of this we feel that the book repays perusal." —*Spectator*
"A very good book, brilliant, arresting" —*Sunday Worker*

The Next Chapter the War against
the Moon By ANDRÉ MAUROIS

"This delicate and delightful phantasy presented with consummate art. —*Spectator*
Short but witheringly sarcastic. —*Field*
Admirably parodies the melancholy and superior tone of a history-book. —*Times Literary Supplement*
A delicious skit on the newspaper stunt and a whole some satire on some of the abiding weaknesses of mankind" —*Daily Telegraph*

Archon, or the Future of Government
By HAMILTON FIFE

Well written and abounds in epigram. This is a brave and sincere book. —*Economic Review*
"As stern a critic of our present Party system as any Tory could be." —*H. H. Aspinwall*, in *Daily Herald*
"A brochure that thinking people will discuss. —*Spectator*
"A timely exposure of the hypocrisy of politics. —*Harold Cox* in *Sunday Times*

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

Scheherazade, or the Future of the English Novel By JOHN CARRUTHERS.

"An entertaining and stimulating book which no novel-reader should fail to study"—*Osbert Sitwell*, in *Daily Mirror* "A brilliant essay and, I think, a true one It deserves the attention of all in any way interested critically in the novel"—*Geoffrey West*, in *Daily Herald*

Iconoclastes, or the Future of Shakespeare By HUBERT GRIFFITH

, "To my disappointment I found myself in complete agreement with nearly all its author's arguments There is much that is vital and arresting in what he has to say"—*Nigel Playfair*, in *Evening Standard* "With much that Mr Griffith says I entirely agree"—*Saturday Review*

Caledonia, or the Future of the Scots.

By G M THOMSON, *Second impression.*

"Not since the late T W H Crosland has anything like so amazing an indictment of Scotland appeared"—*Westminster Gazette*

"It is relentless and terrible in its exposure of the realities that underlie the myth of the 'canny Scot' I have found scarcely an exaggeration in the whole of this brilliant book"—*Irish Statesman* "As a piece of incisive writing and powerful, though restrained, invective, *Caledonia* is specially notable"—*Spectator*

Albyn, or Scotland and the Future. By C M GRIEVE, author of 'Contemporary Scottish Studies,' etc

"A vigorous answer, explicit and implicit, to *Caledonia*, tracing behind the scenes the development of a real Scottish renaissance Contains stuff for thought"—*Spectator* "The book of a man genuinely concerned about the future"—*Glasgow News*

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

Bacchus or the Future of Wine By P MORTON SHAND

"Very sound sense. —*Times Literary Supplement* A learned and amusingly written book on wine. —*Daily Express*.

An entrancing little volume prognosticating the future of wine and wine-drinking, from a social, commercial, and more especially a vinous point of view "—*Brewer and Wine Merchant*.

Hermes or the Future of Chemistry By T W JONES B.Sc. F.C.S.

Tells us briefly yet with brilliant clarity what Chemistry is doing to-day and what its achievements are likely to be in the future "—*Morning Post* "A complete and readable survey of the chemical developments of to-day, making special reference to bio-chemistry synthetic fuels and catalysts. —*Manchester Guardian*

Archimedes, or the Future of Physics. By L. L. WHYTE.

"If the notion [of asymmetrical time] can be successfully applied to physics itself the universal science will be born. That some great synthesis is on the way seems clear. One of the most suggestive accounts of it may be found in this fascinating volume "—*Times Literary Supplement* This book will be an inspiration. The writer is a clear and fearless thinker. —*Discovery*

Atalanta or the Future of Sport. By G S SANDILANDS

His provocative and most interesting book. —*Daily Herald* "A candid and outspoken personage with a talent for pungency in epigram. He covers the whole field "—*Sheffield Telegraph* "Points out some of the pinnacles of unreason climbed by those trying to separate amateur from professional. —*Manchester Guardian*

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

Lares et Penates, or the Home of the Future By H J BIRNSTINGL.

" Indicating vividly what may lie ahead if we allow our worship of the American ideal of industrial output for its own sake to proceed undirected "—*Country Life* " A piquant study of the labour-saving houses of the future "—*T P's Weekly* " Draws an appalling picture "—*Evening Standard*

Breaking Priscian's Head, or English as She will be Spoke and Wrote. By J Y T GREIG, D Litt

" His vivacious book "—*Daily Mail* " The most vehement attack [on standard English] we have ever read We are equally amazed and amused "—*Morning Post* " Very sensible suggestions for vivifying the English language "—*Star* " Such a rollicking book He must be thanked "—*Spectator*

Cain, or the Future of Crime By GEORGE GODWIN

" Compels the reader to think, whether he will or no "—*Saturday Review* " A most interesting prophecy Mr Godwin makes out a strong case against the stupidity and cruelty of our present dealings with crime "—*Evening Standard* " Cheerfully devastating "—*Daily Herald* " His admirable book "—*Outlook*

Morpheus, or the Future of Sleep By DAVID FRASER-HARRIS, M D, D Sc.

" An interesting volume "—*Daily Mirror* " Shews that the doctors do not as yet know much about the subject "—*Queen* " His arguments, clearly and ably presented, hold our interest This is a book full of sound thinking and wise instruction "—*Clarion*

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

Hibernia, or the Future of Ireland By
BOLTON C. WALLER.

"An earnest and challenging piece of work. —*Irish Times* A serious practical book full of knowledge —*Spectator* Well written, suggestive and thoughtful, it should have a great circulation" —*Irish News*
Notable in a notable series —*Foreign Affairs*
A full and hopeful picture." —*Daily Herald*

Hanno or the Future of Exploration
By J LESLIE MITCHELL.

"His wonderful little book, in which he confutes the popular notion that the explorer's task is finally fulfilled." —*Morning Post*
Stimulating, packed with eminently practical suggestions —*Times Literary Supplement*
"His amusing and suggestive essay" —*Sphere*

Metanthropos, or the Body of the Future.
By R. CAMPBELL MACFIE LL.D

An exceptionally stimulating book the work of a clear and imaginative thinker who can express his thoughts —*Saturday Review*
Should certainly be read by a large public " —*Lancet* Discourses wisely and humorously upon the changes which modern forms of civilization are likely to bring about in our bodily structure —*New Leader*

Heraclitus or the Future of the Films.
By ERNEST BETTS

An entertaining book full of sparkling and original ideas which should stimulate Wardour Street to a more serious consideration of the artistic and moral aspects of the film industry " —*Spectator* "A lively critic who has obviously devoted close study to his subject —*Daily News*

TO-DAY 'AND TO-MORROW

Eos, or the Wider Aspects of Cosmogony

By Sir J H JEANS, LL D., F R.S.

With 6 Plates Fourth Impression

"He has given us in simple and attractive language a fascinating summary of his tremendous conclusions, illustrated by some really beautiful photographs"—*Times Literary Supplement* "No book in the series surpasses *Eos* in brilliance and profundity, for one of the best brains engaged in research gives us here the fruits of long labour in terms that all may understand"—*Spectator*.

Diogenes, or the Future of Leisure By

C. E M JOAD

"A brilliant and provocative volume"—Dean Inge, in *Evening Standard* "The writing is vivid and good-humouredly truculent Those already in a state of grace will relish his epigrams, his slashing attacks, his forecasts of hideous development"—*Times Literary Supplement*

Fortuna, or Chance and Design By

NORWOOD YOUNG.

"Chance is a fascinating subject, and this essay is both cheerful and ingenious His study of the 'laws of chance', as illustrated in the game of roulette, his examination of horse-racing and the Stock Exchange, are not meant for those who wish to acquire sudden fortunes"—*T P's Weekly*

Autolycus, or the Future for Miscreant

Youth By R G GORDON, M D, D Sc

"His clear and spirited presentation of the problem of the boy and girl offender should rekindle interest in the subject and help towards legislation Many of us need to get rid of preconceived notions on the problems with which he deals and his admirable book should help us to put them in the lumber-room"—*Times Educational Supplement*

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

RECENTLY PUBLISHED

(See also page 4 for other recent volumes)

Eutychus or the Future of the Pulpit
By WINIFRED HOLTBY

Few wittier or wiser books have appeared in this stimulating series than *Eutychus* — *Spectator* "Witty style shrewd insight, delicious fun" — *Guardian*

Alma Mater, or the Future of Oxford and Cambridge By JULIAN HALL.

Conspicuously fair — *Manchester Guardian* Writes about his elders about youth, and about the two old Universities with frankness humour and intelligence — *Nation*

Typhoeus, or the Future of Socialism
By ARTHUR SHADWELL.

Invaluable, a miracle of compression and illumination — *Yorkshire Post* "He has almost unequalled knowledge and is largely free from bias" — Philip Snowden in *Daily Herald*

Romulus, or the Future of the Child.
By ROBERT T LEWIS

This interesting and stimulating book should be read not only by parents but by all who care anything at all about the future of the race. — *Daily Chronicle*

Kalki, or the Future of Civilization By
Professor S RADHAKRISHNAN

"A most delightful and instructive volume — *Journal of Philosophical Studies* "A stimulating, thought provoking book carrying us rapidly along in sparkling and forceful paragraphs" — *New Era*

Shiva or the Future of India. By
R J MINNEY *Second Impression*

"A far stronger impeachment than even Miss Mayo attempted in *Mother India*" — *Daily Dispatch*

